BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

Vol. VI. *WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1823.* *No.* 8.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

TO RENT

The Washington IRON WORKS,

Situated in Nittany Valley, Centre county, about fifteen Miles below Bellefonte, six miles from Baldeagle creek, and nine miles from the Susquehanna river; the works are well situated, and on never failing streams; the Furnace is watered by a large spring and the Forge by Fshing-creek, either of these streams seldom ever freeze There is about two thousand acres of excellent wood land adjoining the works, there are two excellent

Ore Banks,

one, about two and a half miles, and the other three fourths of a mile from the Furnace. The Ore is equal, if not superior, to any in the United States. The Forge is in good repair and has been working until last spring. The Furnace has not been in blast for some time, and will require some repairs. The owner is unacquainted with conducting Iron Works, and wishes to rent them, therefore any person wanting to rent Iron Works will find it to their advantage to come and view said Works, as the subscriber lives on the premises and will make the terms easy and liberal.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Jan. 27th 1823.

The Editors of the Pennsylvania Inteligencer, Harrisburg; Lancaster Intelligencer, Lancaster; and Baltimore Patriot, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers, weekly for three months and forward their bills to the subscriber for payment. J. H.

PROPOSALS,

By W. BAXTER,

For Publishing in Lancaster, (Pa.) a weekly paper to be entitled the

Washingtoniana.

IN presenting this Prospectus to the Citizens of the United States, the publisher begs leave to say, that this journal will be the most important state paper, that has ever yet appeared in the United States. The Editor intends to devote it entirely to those great important events which have occurred in this happy America, and will contain the most complete and satisfactory history of the United States, from its discovery, up to the present period, viz:

Discovery of America. How peopled by the Indians. Settling of our forefathers. Lands purchased by the whites. Massacres of the whites and Indians. Biography of the most distinguished personages during that time. The causes and correspondence which led to American Independence. An accurate account of the battles and skirmishes during the revolutionary war. A biography of Gen. George Washington, with an elegant portrait accompanying the same. Also, a biography of Presidents Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, with a striking likeness of each A biography of Generals Wayne, Mercer, Putnam, Morgan, Montgomery, Gates, St. Clair, De La Fayette, Koskiusko, and others. An account of the Whiskey Insurrection, with the names of the most prominent actors in that scene. Burr's Conspiracy. History of the Barbary wars. History of the late war. Biography of Generals Jackson, Brown, Ripley, Winder, Boyd, Miller, Wilkinson, Scott, Gaines, Harrison, &c. as well as Comodores Decatur, Perry, Porter, Bainbridge, Chauncey, Hull, Lawrence, and Biddle.

Being well aware that this paper will contain the most interesting History of America now extant; and on account of publishing it in numbers it will enable every individual to take a copy—as well as the cheapness of the work, must induce every man to patronize such a laudable and praise worthy undertaking. Let every Subscriber take care of his paper for a year, and then get them bound, and they must become a public benefit to the rising generation. It will contain many adventures—many battles—and many anecdotes which have never been published to the world—Many a horid tale of Indian barbarity and British cruelty, will be recorded in this paper, as a beacon wherewith to guard against.

February 28, 1823.

CONDITIONS.

1. The WASHINGTONIANA will be published every Tuesday morning, on a new type and beautiful paper, and shall contain four large quarto pages each week.
2. The price to Subscribers will be two dollars a year—one dollar at the time of receiving the first number, and the other at the commencement of the half year.
3. This paper will be commenced on the fifth day of May, when the first number will appear, and shall be carefully packed up and forwarded to Subscribers, in any part of the United States, with all possible speed; and in case of any number being lost, the publisher will send it free of expense.
4. Any person procuring nine good subscribers, shall receive one volume or their trouble.

FOR SALE,

A FARM late the property of Thomas Willing Esq. deceased, situate on Baldeagle and Marsh creeks ten miles above the mouth of the former, and fifteen distant from Bellefonte; containing about

700

Acres; 170 of which are improved, the remainder well timbered with White oak, Hickory &c. The land is fertile, and adapted for either a grain or grazing farm. The Iron works in the vicinity afford a constant and good market for any article the farmer may wish to dispose of. Should he prefer transporting his produce to the Sea board, he can with ease and safety at a trifling expense convey it by water to Baltimore. The buildings consist of a good log house and barn; a log cabbin and stable. The ract will admit of being divided into three or four farms. For terms apply to J. M. FOX.

Bellefonte, April 8th 1823.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to JOHN M'KEE must call immediately and pay. All who neglect this notice will be sued without respect to persons—Those who have accounts against him please present them also for liquidation.

J. M. PETRIKIN.

December 27th 1822.

A CARD.

MISS CROSS,

Respectfully informs the public that she intends opening a school for YOUNG LADIES,

in the Bellefonte Academy, on Monday the 12th instant; where strict attention will be given to the moral conduct as well as the mental acquirements of those committed to her care to receive instruction, in the following branches, to wit: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient & Modern Geography, Ancient & Modern History, Composition, Drawing, Plain & Ornamental Needlework.—For terms and further particulars enquire at the Academy.

The Establishment of THE BELLEFONTE PATRIOT

IS OFFERED FOR SALE.

The terms may be ascertained by application to the editor.

H. PETRIKIN.

P. S. ☞ Editors with whom we exchange will do us a kindness by inserting the above in their respective papers.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE & FOUR ACRES OF LAND, situate in Howard township Centre Co. on the road leading from Bellefonte to the Big Island, 8 miles below Milesburg; adjoining lands of Michael Meese and others. The above premises are well calculated for any person who is disposed to keep a Tavern and Store; Now in the occupation of John Ligget. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Howard township.

ABSALOM LIGGET.

April 26, 1823.

PRIVATE SALE.

A valuable plantation, or tract of land containing

225 Acres,

situate four miles west of the borough of Indiana on the great road leading from said borough to Kittanning. The improvements are

Two good cabin houses,

and cabin barn, about fifty acres cleared, five of which are meadow, and more may be made, with a small

Apple Orchard,

thereon—ALSO—A tract of land containing

142 Acres

situate about five miles west of said borough, on Crooked creek, with a cabbin house and barn thereon, with about sixty or seventy acres cleared, twelve acres of which are meadow & a quantity more may be made, with five sugar camps and a small orchard thereon.—A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it may be best obtained by applying to the subscribers on the premises.

DAVID CUMMINGS,
JOHN TRIMBLE.

Indiana, March 29th 1823.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given to all Stockholders in the Lewistown and Kisbacoquillas Turnpike Road, who are in arrears for Stock, that unless the same be fully paid up, to William P. Maclay, Treasurer of said company on or before the first day of July next, the payments already made will be declared forfeited.

By order of the board of Managers

SAMUEL MACLAY, *Pres't.*

April 23, 1823.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to take an assignment of a note which a certain John Elder, of Nittany valley Centre county, holds of mine, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled; he having obtained it it in a fraudulent and unlawful manner.

JOHN CHARLES.

Mifflinburg, Union county, May 9th. 1822.

FOR SALE.

An elegant tract of land, situate in Baldeagle township, Centre county, containing

240

acres more or less, adjoining lands of Henry James, and others. The land is well improved, and is one of those lately owned by J. P. De Hass, purchased by Mrs. Craig, and sold by her to Thomas Goodwin, Philadelphia.

For terms apply to him, or to Wm. R. Smith, Huntingdon.

June 3d. 1823.

GEO. HENNING, HATTER.

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has again commenced the

HATTING BUSINESS,

in Bellefonte, in a shop adjoining the house formerly occupied by Charles Huston Esq.; where he intends to keep a general assortment of Water Proof and Common Stiffened Hats, which may be had on moderate terms by whole sale or retail. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction, as he has been lately to the city, and has procured good stuffs Country lamb wool will be taken in at his shop for trade.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, the HOUSE & LOT he now occupies, situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, The lot contains two and a half acres, and has also erected on it a good dwelling house, and a large and commodious

TAN-HOUSE,

with a good

TANYARD,

consisting of seventeen tan vats, with two lime vats, baites, &c. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,

May 27th 1823.

WAITE'S OFFICE.

In the Second Class, Pennsylvania State Lottery,

which was recently completed in Philadelphia, all the following prizes, comprising nearly the whole scheme, have been paid—All the Capitals, viz.

15,000 Dollars, 8,000 Dollars, 5000, Dollars, 2,000 Dollars 2,000 Dollars 5 of $1000, 10 of $500, 14 of $100 and nearly all the Prizes of $6, amounting to

75000 Dollars.

CAPITAL PRIZES in the THIRD CLASS PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY,

G. W. WAITE, MANAGER, for which the Cash will be immediately advanced when drawn.

2 of	$6,000
2	2,000
2	1,500
4	1,000
10	200
12	100

Besides numerous Prizes of $50, *and smaller Prizes.*

Every Number will be Drawn from the wheel.

This Lottery contains only 5972 numbers, and those who purchase two tickets of the same number, may draw any two of the above capitals, and the holder of ten tickets, which will cost only $60, may draw the handsome sum of

$23 000

The drawing will be announced in a few days.

Whole Tickets only	$6 00
Halves	3 00
Quarters	1 50
Eighths	75

For theabove Rich Prizes apply immediately at

WAITE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED AND FORTUNATE OFFICE.

South-West Corner of Chesnut and Third streets, Philadelphia,

Who sold and paid all the prizes in the former classes of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, and who sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Being the largest amount of prizes ever sold or paid by any other Broker in America. Almost all kinds of Bank Notes bought on the lowest terms.

☞ Orders inclosing the Cash will be promptly attended to, and all Lottery information given gratis.

NOTICE.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have now in complete operation the

CARDING MACHINE

formerly owned by Rankin & Steel. The rolls shall be made in the best manner and on the shortest notice. They also have in complete opperation a

Cotton Machinery;

where yarn of any quality may be procured, suitable to the accommodation of every person wishing to purchase. They also have a number of looms for the purpose of weaving, suitable to all kinds of country work. They respectfully invite those who have heretofore patronised them to continue to do so; and all those who are favorable to domestic manufactures are most respectfully solicited to extend their patronage. Work shall be done with dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.

LAMBERT & BROTHERS.

Bellefonte, May 20, 1823.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	¼ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to 5
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	¾ dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Lancaster Bank,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Farmers bk. of Reading,	do.
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.	
Far. Bank Bucks co.	1
Carlisle Bank,	1½
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	1½
York Bank,	1½
Gettysburg,	2
Swatara Bank,	2
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	6
Columbia bridge com.	2
Greensburg	11
Brownsville	11

Justices and Constables

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

INTERESTING FROM COLOMBIA.

The Dutch brig Ann Elizabeth at New York, brings Curracoa papers to June 1. These contain a full confirmation of the surrender of Maracaibo to the arms of the Colombian Patriots, and intelligence of a victory by them over Morales. The capture was effected in a gallant manner. On the 19th of May, the Colombian admiral PADILLA, who was blockading Maracaibo, captured two Spanish schooners. The whole fleet then stood into the Lagoon, and at daylight Admiral Padilla manned these two Spanish schooners with seamen and marines, ordered them to hoist Spanish colors, and make for the city, and that he would send a few sail in chase, which, however, should not overtake them. All things being thus prepared, at seven o'clock in the morning the manouvre was commenced; the whole Colombian fleet immediately made sail in chase of these two decoy ships; they were seen by the forts, which, not suspecting the trick, began to fire on the Colombians, and protect the supposed Spanish schooners, which anchored under fort St. Carlos, and remained in battle array, firing blank catridges at Padilla, till his fleet engaged the forts. A landing was then effected from the schooners, and the crews entered the fort with three cheers. In a few minutes, however, the Spaniards found out *the cheat*, and were thrown into confusion. This gallant little band of Colombians harrassed them in the rear, whilst Padilla in front was pouring in a gallant fire. The carnage now became dreadful. The Colombian ship of war Mars was sunk by a point blank shot, and nearly all on board perished. Morales, finding his situation a bad one, retreated with his army to Gibralter, leaving Admiral Padilla and the Colombian forces in possession of his stronghold. The forts being manned by the patriots, and their flags hoisted, they proceeded towards the city, which immediately rallied round the standard of liberty. Morales not thinking himself safe, went on towards Porto Cavello, taking Coro in his way. When two days march from Coro, near Valencia, he fell in with the advance guard of general PAEZ; an action ensued, and Morales' army was completely routed.

Extract of a letter from general Paez, dated

Valencia, May 22, 1823.

We have just given the Spaniards a dreadful beating, which I may safely say will prove a death blow to their hopes. My advanced guard yesterday encountered the Cavall Burgos del Coro, which I must confess harrassed us no little. The royalists, thank God, have paid dear for their temerity. A fine Spanish regiment of horse have been entirely cut to pieces by my troops, principally Creoles of Caracas.

Morales fled precipitately after loosing the day and the best of his forces. All he has with him now, being thinned by capture and desertion, amounts to about 1400 fighting men, miserably clothed and fed, whilst our forces here are 3, 530 effective men Morales has made good his retreat to Coro. I only await the arrival of a frigate from England to co-operate, when I shall make a desperate attack upon Puerto Cavello, being persuaded that it requires an effort. The momently expected force, and that which we have at La Guayra, will no doubt be sufficient to effect our purpose.

The brave Padilla has forced the bar of Maracaybo, and captured the forts by strength and stratagem, on the 19th, after an obstinate resistance, with the loss of brig Mars, of 20 guns. A large Spanish schooner was destroyed by the Independencia; the captain escaped in his boat, but a few hours after was killed by order of Morales. The good people of royalty have changed their opinion of this *Modern Nero*, and fondly look up to us for salvation.—The Town of Maracaybo, it is said, has capitulated."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The London Packet ship *London* captain Candler, had just arrived, in thirty-four days from the Isle of Wight, and brings us London papers one day later than had been before received, and Paris dates two days later. We have only time to make a very concise summary.

The news that Mina has succeeded in gaining the rear of Marshal Moncey, is confirmed. This the French ultras call *retreating*; but when the general succeeds in effecting what his adversary vainly endeavors to prevent it has very much the appearance of *advance*.

The *Pilot* announces that the communications on the road from Irun to Vittoria having *need of protection*, several detachments of troops have been withdrawn from the army besieging St. Sebastian for that service. The garrison of St. Sebastian have made a sortie, which the French papers very modestly say, "has put into their power a number of French prisoners."

Two new Guerilla chieftains have presented themselves, one named Mendaca, ex-aid-de camp to general Porlier, the other colonel Pablo, surnamed Chapalangara. The latter has specially undertaken to scour the route leading from Vittoria through Salvatiena to Pampeluna. One of the sons of count Epelette, ex-viceroy of Navarre, is also in that province at the head of a Guerilla party.

The advance of the French army, which our last intelligence left in Valadollid, have made a *retrograde* march to Burgos, The reason for this movement is *alleged* to be to avoid a collision with the Portuguese army with whom the French are not at war.

It is again stated, that the factious Portuguese under Amarante were on their way to join the French. Riego has written that he shall not cease to pursue them. These rebels had taken the road to Astorga, to avoid Morillo, who had left Valladollid with some cavalry.

A later paragraph states, that at a council of war, the Portuguese constitutional army judged it not prudent to penetrate Spain any further, and had commenced a march home again. There are no later despatches from the French head quarters, at Burgos, than the 10th, not as late as were received before.

The provisional junta, or regency, was to leave Borgos for Vittoria. This does not look much like going to Madrid as soon as they had anticipated.

The British king's health is so much better, that no bulletin was issued on the 17th of May.

Paris, May 15.

Mina has entirely out-generalled his antagonists—both the French and the Spanish Royalists, both regular officers and men of the faith. A despatch arrived this morning from Marshal Moncey, dated the 11th instant, in which the marshal announces a severe check to the invading army. It was the intention of the commander of the united French and Spanish forces, to compel Mina to fight near Vich, or to drive him within the walls of Barcelona. For this purpose, all the divisions of their army had been manouvering for ten days. The constitutional general saw their intentions, and entirely defeated them. Instead of retreating by Olot and Castilfoit upon Campredon, as was at first said, he turned right upon Ripoll, drove before him Romagosa and a division of the French troops, and with the greatest part of his force has marched upon Berga. He has now a free passage into Arragon. Having the valley of the Segra, he can either proceed to Lerida, occupy Cerdagne or threaten the rear of the allied troops in Catalonia. This able movement excites the admiration even of his antagonists.

The report current among well informed persons is, that he has taken 2,000 prisoners. This I merely mention as a report, but the previous facts may be relied on with perfect certainty.

The government here is in great consternation. Moncey has ordered the generals engaged to be reprimanded; at the same time orders have been given to palliate their fault, by saying that Mina is flying before them.

From the N. Y. Patriot, June 29.

SON OF MURAT.

On Saturday the 21st instant, the son of the late king of Naples reported himself to the Clerk of the Marine court in this city, as an incipient step towards naturalization. It appears by the report that his name is CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON ACHILLE MURAT; that he was born in Paris, and is 22 years of age; and in the column intended for the expression of the present allegiance of the party, he is stated as "owing no allegiance to any prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever.

From the open and engaging manner of this interesting and prepossessing citizen of the world, we think we may safely predict that when he shall have acquired a country, that country will also have made the acquisition of a good and estimable citizen; and that he will find in the ranks of freemen more happiness than grandeur can bestow. In the mean time, he will enjoy that cordial hospitality due to a stranger, who has selected our country from amongst the nations as the land of his refuge and voluntary abode. He has our heartiest wishes for his welfare.

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, July 2.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The proceedings of a democratic meeting, held in the city of Philadelphia, will be found in this day's paper. We were vauntingly told a few days since, that THOMAS LEIPER, JOHN LISLE, & others, heretofore uniform democrats, had abandoned the good old cause, and were in favor of the federal candidate, Mr. Gregg. It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the meeting, that Mr. LEIPER was the chairman, and not only will he vote for Mr. Shulze, but old as he is (near 90) he is among the most active in promoting the election of that gentleman. We have authority from Mr. Lisle and all other of the gentlemen named, residing in Philadelphia, as being opposed to the election of Mr. Shulze, to state, that the story of "their tergiversation is false, and without a shadow of foundation." They have, since the nomination, always advocated the election of Mr. Shulze, and the person that brought the "glorious news" of their change to federalism, was not only *hoaxed* himself, but has to endure the mortification of having hoaxed those of his own party; and they, still more mortified, will have to disgorge the "glorious intelligence" which they so greedily swallowed. Alas, and alack! what a pity!

The democratic meeting held in Philadelphia last week, was the largest ever held there of a similar kind. A complete amalgamation of the old democratic party has been the result. We heartily rejoice at this event. Old-schoolmen, Binnites, Findlayites, &c. are no longer known in Philadelphia—they have taken each other by the hand, and present a phalanx impenetrable to federalism. Mr. Binns, in speaking of it, says, "IT WAS A GLORIOUS RALLY." It is indeed, the death blow to federal hopes. Such unanimity never before prevailed in the Democratic ranks; and we assert with confidence, on information derived from the best authority, that Mr. Shulze will have a large majority in the city and county of Philadelphia. It will be recollected, that, in the same district, Hiester's majority exceeded 2400. What chance then has Mr. Gregg? None at all. He will be further behind than his friend ROSS was in 1808.

LANCASTER CIRCULAR.

We present to our readers, in a subsequent column, a Circular, signed by a number of Federalists of Lancaster city. They have adopted Andrew Gregg as their candidate. We now call upon the democratic party to determine, by their votes, whether democracy shall be forever annihilated in Pennsylvania? If elected, no doubt Andrew Gregg will exert every nerve to root out every thing like republicanism; for his inveteracy to democratic men and measures, is beyond the power of words to describe.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

There certainly cannot be much difficulty, now, in ascertaining, which is the democratic, and federal candidate for Governor. On one side, we see the long tried and faithful friends of equality, many of whom have the winters of three score and ten upon their heads; on the other side, the high toned aristocrats of '99, Hartford Conventionists, Lathing Hatchet men, and the friends of distinction, public debt and state taxes. The last we find supporting Andrew Gregg, and the former John Andrew Shulze.—Who then cannot distinguish between the federal and democratic candidate? The federalists are busily engaged issuing private circulars to their friends, exhorting them by their veneration for aristocratical principles, and their hopes of ever seeing them triumphant in Pennsylvania, to stand forth and shew themselves men, and to spare neither time, pains or expence, in the cause of Andrew Gregg. The Lancaster federal address foams with anxiety. It urges the federalists to rally, for say its authors, if we are successful in 1823, *we will never be troubled more with democracy, and the democratic party in Pennsylvania!* Both will become extinct. This anxiety of the federal party, is well worthy of being known. It ought to be echoed from vale to vale, until every freeman in Pennsylvania, who values his rights, is aware of the danger that is at hand. The enemy are making an effort to take the fortress, not by storm, but by stratagem. They have assumed the name of "Democratic Republicans," and head all their meetings as such, though composed entirely of federalists: but their device is weak. They presume much on the ignorance of the mass of the people. It is their constant theme, their whole dependance and their only hope, that the people are ignorant and can be easily imposed upon. The revolution of a few days, will convince them how greatly they are mistaken. The Philadelphia federal dandies may build much on our rural simplicity, and the unsuspecting confidence our honest rustics are apt to place in appearances, but we assure them, that in politics they cannot be deceived. Their eyes are open to the waste of the public money that has been made, under the auspices and management of secretary GREGG; and they can, at all events, distinguish between a federalist and democrat. There is a very marked distinction between their principles, which the most ignorant can perceive.

I am well persuaded, that few can be imposed upon by the cloak which the federalists have assumed. There is not a cottager "in the wide and deep silence and solitariness" of the Allegheny mountains, from whom one would suppose every means of information was cut off, that can be imposed upon by the trick the enemy of their rights is practicing: nor is there a probability that any can be deceived. It is in vain that the federalists cloak themselves in the Lion's skin, the braying betrays the beast.

A few days since, one of my neighbors chanced to be at my house. Al tho' he is far advanced in life, yet his early misfortunes compel him now to labor. He is one of those who took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle, and is well acquainted with the rise of parties in our country, since its independence. Our conversation turned upon politics. Said he, "the defeat of the federalists in October next, will be of as much consequence as the defeat and capture of Lord Cornwallis was in '81. Some people may think it a matter of small moment, what man or set of men, is, or are in power. Such, I say, are no good citizens; and when the time comes, if it ever unfortunately should that the people disregard or neglect to exercise the right of voting, fare well to our liberties." Said he, "I have not had an opportunity of seeing a newspaper for sometime, until a few days since. I observe that the federalists are assuming the name of democrats, in order that they may may succeed. They will not withal, unless the people are determined to part with their liberties as they would with their old clothes. If every one knew, what I do, of the attempts the federalists made to have distinctions of nobility and established churches, none would stay at home, but turn out and support John Andrew Shulze the democratic candidate. I am well acquainted with Andrew Gregg. He was a stout young man during the Revolutionary war, yet refused to assist in acquiring our independence. He sh'ant now reap the reward of his aristocracy if I can help it. In the course of nature, a few years, perhaps a few months will close my earthly career, but I will, if alive, in October turn out once more in defence of my country and its rights."

And it is generally the case. There are hundreds in the interior of Pennsylvania, who have not had an opportunity of seeing a newspaper, who know more about the rise of parties and the true distinction between a federalist and a democrat, than the dandies of our cities and towns, who think that it is themselves only who know any thing. It is in vain then that the federalists call themselves democrats.

A COUNTRY CLOWN.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

"*Eine offenbare wahrheit.—Ihr mogts deuten in welchem sinn ihr wollet*"

Not a day passes over but we receive additional testimony of the apostacy of Andrew Gregg at a very early day. The first aberration was his unaccountable vote for Jay's Treaty. At that period his mind became completely estranged from democratic principles, and although he could pretend to be a republican, yet his whole heart was with the aristocrats. He, nevertheless, could not refrain from occasionally expressing his true sentiments, as to democratic men and measures. The Lewistown address recommends Mr. Gregg as the friend of Jefferson. In order to shew what kind of friendship he entertains for that distinguished republican, I will relate an anecdote of Mr. Gregg, which can be fully substantiated.

He happened to be in conversation with a very respectable gentleman of this county, immediately before Mr. Jefferson's second election. It became the topic, of course. Mr Gregg did not hesitate to say "*that Mr Jefferson had better quit the political world, which he had troubled long enough, and buy a* FAMILY BIBLE *and prepare for another world.* He said that "*Mr. Jefferson's* AGE, *to say nothing of his principles, ought to prevent his re-election.*"

At that time Mr. Jefferson was about 56 years of age. This then is Mr. Gregg's FRIENDSHIP for Jefferson! But, if Mr Jefferson was *too old* to be President of the United States at 56, is not Mr. Gregg too old to be governor of Pennsylvania at 72? And if Mr Jefferson ought to quit the bustle of political life at 56 to prepare for eternity ought not Mr. Gregg to do so at 72? I *dare* Mr Gregg or his friends to deny this statement.

RUDOLPH.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

TOWN MEETING.

Below will be found the official account of the proceedings of the democratic town and county meeting, which was held yesterday afternoon in the county court house.. In addition we have only room to add, that a more numerous, respectable and harmonious meeting has not been held in Philadelphia since the late war. It afforded a happy presage of the glorious triumph that awaits the democracy of the state on the second Tuesday in October.

It was gratifying to observe, that almost all the old, influential, and active democrats, of all sections of the party, attended. Democrats, who have not acted together for years, were found in harmonious union—all old grudges and former disputes appeared to be forgotten. It is impossible to state with accuracy the number of persons present; but we think that 7 or 800 would be rather below than above the truth.

County Court House, June 18, 1823.

Democratic Meeting.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, held agreeably to public notice at the County Court House, in the city of Philadelphia, THOMAS LEIPER, Esq. was called to the chair, and HORATIO G. JONES and RICHARD PALMER appointed secretaries.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented, read and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania, represented by delegates of their own choice from the respective counties of the state, did assemble in Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 4th day of March last, in order to select a candidate to be supported by the suffrages of the democratic party for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, at the election to be held in October next:

And Whereas, the said Convention, distinguished for its general intelligence and patriotism, and unprecidented in numbers, did *unanimously* recommend JOHN A. SHULZE to their constituents, as duly nominated, and in all respects of political principle, of public character, and of private worth, entitled to their highest approbation and unlimited confidence:

And Whereas it becomes every sound and disinterested republican,

desirous that our free institutions may be permanent, and that the administration of our government may be conducted in strict accordance with the principles of democracy, cordially to acquiesce in and zealously to maintian a nomination thus fairly made and solemnly proclaimed. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we esteem the said nomination well calculated to harmonize the feelings, combine the energies, and restore the ascendency of the Democratic party, and we do pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to make that nomination triumphant.

Resolved, That we challenge the enemies of free government, and the opposers of the democratic party, to produce one act in the life and conduct of JOHN ANDREW SHULZE which can detract from his character as a good citizen, a sincere and unassuming christian, a consistent, firm, and intelligent democrat.

Resolved, That the federalists, by assuming the name of Democrats for the purpose of imposition, offer a gross and undeserved insult to the good sense of the People:—that it is in itself degrading and contemptible to attempt to mislead by borrowed ornaments: and that the federalists would do well to remember, that the Lion's skin affords proverbially, no disguise for an inferior creature.

Resolved, That a Roman Catholic Combination for the avowed purpose of effecting political objects through religious excitement, is of a dangerous tendency, and alarming example: that it is a direct attack upon the spirit and welfare of our free institutions, and the purity of our elections: and that it should be openly and unqualfiedly condemned and resisted by every one who believes the interested union of religion and politics, of Church and State, to be incompatible with civil liberty.

Resolved, That while we have life and reason, we will oppose, with all the means which the law shall furnish us, any and every religious combination to effect political purposes: because we believe that our best interests, as men and christians, are endangered by that spirit of religious domination which barters the faith of its followers for temporal objects, and changes the Gospel of peace and perfect freedom, into a warrant for factious violence and intrigue.

Resolved, That this meeting do most sincerely deprecate the introduction of the Spiritual concerns of any church, or religious denomination into the political affairs of this commonwealth.

1st. Because the Constitution of the United States, and of this Commonwealth have guaranteed to every individual, the right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

2d. Because we believe the enlightened Representatives of a free people are incapable of violating this sacred right.

3d. Because the connexion between the government of the state and the church has in all ages, and in all countries, and under all hierarchies, produced the most deleterious consequences, as well to the rulers as those who may be ruled.

4th. Because the ancient and venerable church whose rights are attempted to be drawn into the present discussion have so severely suffered from this connexion between temporal power and spiritual authority.

5th. Because it is degrading to that or any other church, that its spiritual rights should be ever made subservient to the views of political partizans, or their schemes.

6th Because the virtue of the people and the purity and independence of our Judicial tribunals will secure to our religious brethren, a full and ample redress for all grievances that either do or are alleged to exist.

7th, Because in this country where there are so many different religious denominations, and no particular sect constitutes a majority of the whole people, every religious sect is interested in securing to each other a full enjoyment of their rights of conscience.

8th. Because the array of any religious denomination in a political contest, is calculated to excite the prejudices of other religious denominations, and to injure those who are made the instruments of political intrigue and management.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, friendly to the election of the democratic candidate, John Andrew Shulze, not to attend the meeting which is to be held to-morrow, in the state house yard; but that it be earnestly recommended to the democratic citizens to be active, and take the best measures to call out the whole strength of the party, on the 2nd Tuesday in October, on which day it is earnestly recommended to the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, to vote not only for John Andrew Shulze, but for every democratic candidate who may be placed on the ticket for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the democratic delegates

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the democratic papers, signed by the chairman and secretaries.

THOMAS LEIPER, Ch'n.
HORATIO G. JONES. }
RICHARD PALMER, } Sec'rys.

The Lancaster Federal circular deserves the serious and dispassionate perusal of our republican readers, be he of which ever of the factions that have by their divisions shattered the energies of the great democratic party of the state. It is the product of a *secret session* of the most high toned federalists of the state, and explicitly acknowleges the attempt to elect Andrew Gregg to be the last effort of an expiring faction They expressly say, that "whether they consider the public good, or the *interest of their party*" they must support Mr. Gregg. The former reason is introduced as a salvo in the event of the papers reaching the public eye—while the latter, "the interest of their party," is the true operating cause. His success they conceive will be "the last struggle in Pennsylvania" or in other words the death blow of democracy. We would ask our democratic friends, be they "Old School" or "New School," Catholic or Protestant, whether they are prepared to repudiate the principles of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and to hazard their liberties again in the keeping of the authors of the Alien and Sedition laws. If the delusion of sectional excitement induces them now to promote such an object, soon and bitterly will they discover the phrenzy which transported them. The experience of the world, the records of history, all demonstrate that nothing but the organized and united action of a popular party can resist the subtle but steady inroads of the aristocracy of wealth. Let that barrier be once broken down and the liberty of the people will be no more.

We solemnly invoke the Democratic party if passion has made them forget themselves to remember posterity, to remember that a misstep now may involve their children, and their childrens' children in a bondage that no art can elude, no force resist.

Philadelphia Erin.

TO THE FRIENDS OF DEMOCRACY!!!

Office of the Lancaster Free Press, }
June 17, 1823. }

A secret meeting of the *leading* Federalists of this city was held at the house of Jacob Duchman, on the 5th instant, at which the following circular was adopted, and a committee appointed to wait on the persons whose names are thereunto attached, for the purpose of obtaining their signatures. Whether those are *all* the names which they could procure, or whether they are the persons who compose the *Aristocracy* of this county, we are unable to determine. The circular has been kept so secret that we were unable to procure a copy until this morning, and we publish it for the information of our democratic brethren throughout the state.

LANCASTER, June 5, 1823,

Sir, we, as *Federalists*, take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the approaching election for governor.—We wish to communicate our sentiments to you in confidence, and we are anxious that you should call on any of us when you visit Lancaster, and give us your opinions. We wish to be united. We desire both to give and take council.

Two candidates have been brought into view. They are competitors for the highest state office in the gift of the people. Neither of them belong to our party.

Mr. Shulze is emphatically the legislative candidate. Those men whom the people sent to Harrisburg to make laws, have attempted to usurp the power of making a governor. It remains to be decided whether the freemen of Pennsylvania will yield up their sovereign rights to a legislative caucus. This candidate, thus nominated, will be supported, as we have already seen, by an attempt again to excite all the rancorous feeling which has heretofore existed against federalists. His notorious incapacity must in this manner be kept out of the view of the people; otherwise his case is desperate.

Mr. Gregg, although *not a federalist*, has been always considered an honest and enlightened politician. At the time when the father of his country and of our party, after having approved Jay's treaty, laid it before the congress of the United States for their ratification, Mr. Gregg was found contending upon the side of Washington, against the majority of his own political friends. Experience has proved the wisdom of his conduct. No enlightened politician of either party now condemns that treaty. It is the *best* we have ever been able to obtain.

Mr. Gregg has been long in public life and has filled every station conferred upon him by the people with integrity and ability. He has acted a leading part in the administration of General Hiester, and deserves much of the *credit* to which it is entitled We are assured that he resisted, with all his energy the adoption of the *measure* which justly gave so much *offence* to the Federalists of Lancaster county.

Without enlarging on the subject we are decidedly of opinion that, whether we consider the public good, *or the interest of OUR PARTY*, there is but one course left for us to pursue—and that is to support Mr. Gregg. Should you be of the same opinion, we calculate much upon your exertions. We believe, that in case Mr. Gregg should be successful, *this will be the last party struggle in Pennsylvania*. After it, we trust the questions with respect to a candidate for office will be, is he honest?—is he capable?—and not what political name does he bear?—This would be "a consummation devoutly to be wished" by every honest man, and every true patriot.

From your sincere friends,

Robert Coleman	George Ross
Adam Reigart	George Graeff
W. Montgomery	John Leonard
Samuel Carpenter	Emanuel Reigart
James Buchanan	George Musser
George Hambright	Henry Carpenter
Jacob Slough	Nathaniel Lightner
Jasper Slaymaker	Benjamin Ober
John Reynolds	Jasper Y. Smith
John Stehman	Edward Coleman
William White	James Evans
William Norris	William B. Ross
John Bachman	George W. Jacobs
John R. Montgomery	

REMARKS.

After reading the foregoing what Democrat can give his support to Andrew Gregg? What Democrat will identify himself with the Federal party, and support the man whom even Federalists prove to be an *APOSTATE* from the Democratic Party. What Pennsylvanian professing Democratic Principles will support the man who voted for Jay's treaty—a measure which justly gave great offence to the Democratic Party—who voted *ten times* against the war, and *divulged the secrets of the United States' Senate* which he had *solemnly sworn* to keep violate until made known by the proper authority; who opposed the Democratic party in 1805—'8—'11—'14—'17—and '20—who supported the present administration which has industriously endeavored to destroy the ascendancy of Democracy, and which has involved the state in embarrassments that the prosperity of years will not be able to repair—in short, a man whose whole life has been devoted to the accomplishment of one grand object—*the destruction of the Democratic Party!*

$5 REWARD.

Was stolen on the night of the 21st or 22nd of June instant, from the house of Thomas Hastings, Innkeeper, in the Borough of Bellefonte, a

DRAB GREAT COAT,

with three seperate capes, each bound, a drawed back and strap, and a pocket, buttoned with a small mole, on the outside of the left breast; the collar was covered with drab tabby velvet

The above reward will be given to any person who will return the coat, or give information, so that the subscriber, whose property it was, can get it again.

J. MATLOCK BENNER.

Bellefonte, July 1st 1823.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the improvement of the Susquehannah from Columbia to tide, passed the 31st day of March, 1823, will dispose of

SEVERAL SECTIONS OF SAID RIVER

for improvement, at

PUBLIC SALE,

to the lowest bidder, to commence on the 7th day of August next, beginning at STAHLS RIPPLES. and be continued from day to day, until the whole be disposed of, or so much as the Commissioners may deem proper. The improvement will be designated on the day of sale—a schedule of which is hereunto annexed, to wit:

STAHL'S RIPPLES, FRY'S FALLS, ESHELMAN'S SLUICE AND BARR, from the "HOUSE ROCK" to M'CALLS FERRY, along the Lancaster Shore, CULLY'S FALLS. and such other improvements as the Commissioners may deem proper.

JABEZ HYDE, Jr.
JOHN M'MEENS,
SAM'L H. WILSON } *Comm'rs*

June 24th 1823.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT a court of Common Pleas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Orphan's court, in and for the county of Clearfield will be held at the court house in the Town of Clearfield on Monday the 7th day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within said county will take notice, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand at Clearfield this nineteenth day of June A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

GREENWOOD BELL, *Sh'ff*

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following lands, situate in the county of Clearfield: A valuable farm containing

300

acres, on which are erected a good

DWELLING HOUSE

and a new

LOG BARN,

with about fifty acres cleared, seven of which are meadow, and much more can be made with little expense, a thriving APPLE orchard, a number of PEACH and other fruit trees;

ALSO,

A handsome FARM, adjoining the above, containing

200

acres Improvements, a log dwelling house and barn, out houses, and about seventy or eighty acres cleared; sixteen of which are meadow—a bearing APPLE and PEACH orchard, besides a variety of other fruit trees;

ALSO,

a tract of land adjoining the last mentioned, containing about

200 acres,

with small improvements, but elegant land, and easily cleared;

ALSO,

in that neighborhood, two tracts of unimproved land, containing

2000 acres,

the quality of which, comparatively, is the best in that county.

These lands possess advantages, which many in that country are deprived of. They are situated three or four miles from the Susquehanna River; four or five from the mouth of Anderson's creek; and from a mile to a mile and a half from the turnpike, leading from Erie through Bellefonte. The State road from Huntingdon intersects this turnpike, and passes the houses of the improved tracts. Persons wishing to erect water works of any description, will find these lands in every respect well calculated for that purpose; the seats on two of the tracts, one improved, are considered the best in that part of the county, well supplied by nature immediately about them, with valuable sawing timber, such as pine, cherry, oak, &c. which if converted into boards and scantling, and sent down the Susquehannah, would realize to the owner a handsome profit. The land is generally timbered with oak, hickory, &c

The price will be very moderate, for the improved, by paying half in cash, and the remainder in equal payments. The unimproved, by paying part in hand, and the remainder by installments, the subscriber will sell much lower, than any that has heretofore, or that now is, offered in that or any adjacent county; say, from $1, 50 to $2, 00 per acre, according to the payments. For further information, enquire of the subscriber, living in Cambria county, William F. Boone, Bellefonte, or Samuel Johnston, near the premises.

JOSEPH BOONE.

Cambria county, June 16. 1823.

N, B. There is also a large body of land, some thousand acres, near the above described, most of which is first rate land, and which the subscriber will sell at a moderate rate J. B.

ELIJAH REEVES, Clock and Watch-Maker,

Informs the citizens of Centre county, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, in the Borough of Bellefonte, next door to the office of the "PATRIOT," where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line of business. He will work on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce An apprentice to the above business will be taken, if application be made soon.

June 17th, 1823

STRAYS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lawrence township, Clearfield County, on the 18th day of May last,

TWO MARES.

One a light bay, about fourteen and a half hands high, with a small star in her forehead; the other is a grey, about thirteen and a half hands high, with a bell on. They are supposed each to be about seven years old. The owner or owners are desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

SAMUEL FULTON.

June 2d. 1823.

FOR SALE,

The subscriber offers for sale a

HOUSE & LOT

in Earlysburg, formerly occupied by Walter Longwell as a tavern. The lot contains one acre and a fourth, and the house is a commodious one, and the stabling good. It is an excellent stand for either Tavern or Store. Possession will be given on the first of April next. Any person wishing to purchase can know the terms by application to the subscriber, Farmer's Mills, Pennsvalley.

LEWIS LONGWELL.

June 3d. 1823.

John M'Kinley, Jr. TAILOR,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in the Borough of Bellefonte. His shop is on the north east end of the lot north of the Bank, and directly across the street. He will work cheap for cash or country produce, all kind of which will be taken in payment.

Bellefonte, June 3d 1823

WANTED,

Immediately an Apprentice to the CARPENTER BUSINESS.

One between the ages of sixteen and eighteen would be preferred. Inquire of the subscriber, residing on Buffaloe Run.

DAVID I. PRUNER.

N. B. Also, wanted, a JOURNEYMAN CARPENTER, whom constant employment and generous wages will be given, by the subscribers, residing on Buffaloe Run.

DAVID I. PRUNER,
JOHN BARR.

Spring township, May 28, 1823.

AARONSBURG CHURCH LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$500	is	$500
1	" "	200	"	200
1	" "	100	"	100
2	" "	50	"	100
3	" "	25	"	75
10	" "	10	"	100
28	" "	5	"	140
50	" "	3	"	150
654	" "	2 50	"	1635
750	Prizes }			
750	Blanks }			

1500 Tickets at $2 00 each, $3000 00

Subjectto a deduction of 20 per-cent.

TO BE COMPLETED IN FIVE DAYS DRAWING AS FOLLOWS

VIZ:

1st.	drawn No. on	1st. day's drawing	}	$ 25
2nd	do do	2nd. day		25
3d.	do do	3d, do		50
4th.	do do	4th do		50
5th.	do do	5th do		500

The rest all floating prizes, liable to be drawn on the first day's drawing The prizes shall be punctually paid (deducting 20 per-cent) sixty days after the drawings are completed.

The profits arising from this Lottery, are to be applied to the extinguishment of a debt incurred in the erection of a Church or House of Worship in Aaronsburg.

ADAM NEIDIGH, }
DANIEL KEEN. } *Managers*

Millheim, Feb. 16*th* 1823.

UNION HOTEL

WILLIAM WILSON

(OF WILLIAMSPORT,)

HAS REMOVED TO THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY *J. BUFFINGTON, IN HARRISBURG*

And solicits a continuance of public patronage.

April, 12th 1823.

THE PATRIOT.

Eloquence the soul, song charms the sense.

BELLEFONTE, JULY, 1823.

SELECTED.

From the American Republican.

After the company training of the "*Republican Artillerists of Chester County*," on Thursday the 22d instant,— the members partook of a collation at the house of Major Pearce; where they passed a couple of hours in high glee and good humor. Among the Songs called forth, on the occasion, was the following NEW one; which was produced, and sung, by a Member of the Corps:—the whole Company joining in the Chorus with the most lively zeal, and hearty good will.

John Andrew Shulze.

A NEW SONG FOR 1823.

TUNE, "*Auld lang syne.*"

REPUBLICANS! from right to left,—
Heads up! and *dress* in line!
We'll show the world we're staunch and true,
As in days o' lang syne.

CHORUS.

For John Andrew Shulze, d'ye hear?
For John Andrew Shulze—
We'll give an undivided vote
For John Andrew Shulze.

The *People's Voice*, throughout the state,
For SHULZE, did fairly join;
And *we'll* support the Peoples choice,
As in days o' lang syne.

For John Andrew Shulze; d'ye hear?
For John Andrew Shulze—
In *solid column* we will vote,
For John Andrew Shulze.

The WHIGS OF CHESTER, they are true,—
You'll know it by *this sign*,—
☞ *You'll see them marching to the Polls*,
As in days o' lang syne.

For John Andrew Shulze d'ye hear?
For John Andrew Shulze—
You'll see them pouring in their votes,
For John Andrew Shulze.

For surely you'll give your voice,
And surely I'll give mine,
And every man will do his part,
As in days o' lang syne.

For John Andrew Shulze, d'ye hear?
For John Andrew Shulze—
We'll to the Polls, in ancient style,
For John Andrew Shulze.

Our *Youthful Whigs*, too, they'll pursue
The straight, unerring line,
Their honor'd Fathers mark'd for them,
In days o' lang syne.

For John Andrew Shulze, d'ye hear?
For John Andrew Shulze—
You'll see the generous lads parade,
For John Andrew Shulze.

Und jeder Deutsche Bruder, auch,
Mit Herz gretreu, und ren;
Bey naechster Wahl vartreten will,
Wie'n Tage von lang syne.

Fuer John Andrew Shulze mein Herr,
Fuer John Andrew Shulze—
Die ganze Deutsche Stimme geht,
Fuer John Andrew Shulze.

The *Feds* may chance to warp a few,—
Some six, or eight, or nine,—
But all the rest they'll find as true
As in days o' lang syne.

For John Andrew Shulze d'ye hear?
For John Andrew Shulze—
They'll find us all united firm
For John Andrew Shulze.

Our old opponents; if they choose,
May rant, defame, and whine:
'Twas aye their trade to slander Whigs,
In days o' lang syne.

But John Andrew Shulze, d'ye hear?
But John Andrew Shulze—
Their slanders pass like idle wind,
By John Andrew Shulze.

Let Feds, and Quids, and Renegades,
Their "*Fragments*" all combine;
We'll meet, and beat them, as we did,
In days o' lang syne.

To John Andrew Shulze d'ye hear?
To John Andrew Shulze—
The motly crew must all submit,
To John Andrew Shulze.

"REPUBLICAN ARTILLERISTS!"
Attend the *Countersign*,—
And emulate the *Sentries* true,
Of auld lang syne.

For John Andrew Shulze, d'ye hear?
For John Andrew Shulze—
The *Countersign*, for next campaign,
Is John Andrew Shulze.

And when the Victory is won,
We'll form a jovial line;
We'll hail the bright, returning days,
Of auld lang syne.

For John Andrew Shulze, d'ye hear?
For John Andrew Shulze—
We'll make the welkin joyous ring,
For John Andrew Shulze.

Attention, Waiter! no delay—
Bring in your choicest Wine,—
We'll drink a Bumper to *the Men*,
And days o' lang syne.

For John Andrew Shulze, d'ye hear?
For John Andrew Shulze—
Those good old times will be renew'd
By John Andrew Shulze.

GINEVRA,

OR THE LADY BURIED ALIVE.

Constant reports strengthened by three centuries and a half, put an end to the doubts which some had entertained, as to the truth and accuracy of the facts which took place in the person of Ginevra Degil Ameri, and of Antonio Rondinelli her lover. Antonio Rondinelli became enamored of the above named damsel, about the year of our Lord 1396; he continued to persevere in his courtship for 4 years, with great opposition from her father, who on no condition, would agree to give her in marriage to Rondinelli. Nay, he was pleased to choose a youth of the family of Agolanti, named Francesco, as being perhaps a little richer than the other, although the inclination of the girl little concurred in it.—When the father of Ginevra had concluded this alliance with Francesco Agolanti, who gave her the ring, the passion of love increased in Antonio Rondinelli, a young man in the flower of youth, in proportion as the hope of possessing her failed him, and having not been able to obtain his beloved he swore never to marry any other, for the rest, never losing sight of this one at festivals, at the churches, and in assemblies.

On the breaking out of the great mortality in the year 1400, which was in many cities of Italy, and principally in Florence, Genevra also fell sick, and whether it was the plague or some other disease, hysterical affections assailed her to such a degree, that medicines having no effect, and the good care of the physicians, and the assiduities employed by her husband and mother-in-law being of no avail, she became entirely devoid of pulse, and senseless, so as to be believed by all the bystanders absolutely dead; the disease of hysterics being then unknown, which in succeeding times, has occasioned great mistakes, and among them, other living women to be buried as dead, who afterwards have been forced of necessity to die in their graves.

The tears of her husband were great, as well as the sorrows of those who knew her, on account of the excellent disposition she possessed, among her other endowments. The funeral was settled for the same day, the law perhaps not there obtaining, but since established that the dead should be kept as at present, twenty-four hours above ground. Antonio Rondinelli heard the event, and grew ill through grief, it not appearing to him possible that envious death should so soon have snatched her from life At the twenty-second hour she was taken to be buried, in the tomb of her family, accompanied by the priests of the cathedral, to the churchyard of the same, and it is certain that this sepulchre is pointed out even to this day.

There was great talk through Florence of the death of this young woman in the flower of youth, and not many months married. When some hours of the night had passed, which was in the month of October in the time of full moon, Ginevra revived, or was somewhat relieved from the trance or lethargy, and having opened her eyes as awakening from a deep sleep, and recovered her strength, came to herself, although much weakened by the disease and by hunger. The moon being up, she knew by a fissure near her in the stone of the sepulchre, that she was in a burrying place, and bound and shackled like a corpse, so that with that little strength which had returned to her, she tore part of the white vestments she had on, and taking courage, and recommending herself to God and the Saints, she raised herself first a little so as to sit, then crawling and supporting herself, she ascended from the tomb by the steps which led to the little stone, and by trying and trying again, she succeeded in overturning part of that from above which was not built, and then by creeping got out. The fear of dying in earnest, and her great terror, joined with the coldness, produced by the season, and badly clothed, furnished no better expedient than to take that way, which now, from this event, is called the way of death; and she went in a very languid state, to the house of her husband, Angolanti, which stood in the line of the Adimarni, now the way of the Cabzajoh, but she went by the back way, and by that lane which still exists. When she rapped at the door, her husband, who stood melancholy at the fire, looked out and seeing that figure so unexpected, and hearing her hoarse and languishing voice he trembled with fear, and terrified, made the sign of the cross, so that believing that it was her spirit, he drove her away, promising that the following morning he would assist her with masses and prayers.

Ginevra wept, and lamenting and sobbing, she endeavored before she fainted in the street to betake herself to the house of her father, Bernardo Amieri, who was not at home. Her mother answered from the window, and to the sound of lamentation, interrupted too by reason of the cold, which seized on her trembling limbs, being frightened, said nothing else than *go in peace blessed spirit*; with the intention of laying her. Ginevra, still more languid, her voice almost extinguished and quite weary, not knowing what else to do, took the road, resting herself by the way, towards the house of an uncle of her's near by; and this too was in vain, for she had no other reception than a *go in peace*, and the door shut hastily in her face. She was obliged to stop and lie down upon the ground, under the little terrace of St. Bartholomew, thinking that she should there have to die.

At which time, she bethought herself of her first lover, to whom she should have been married, contrasted with the present repulses and abhorrence which she so keenly felt; and although it appeared to her a long way to the habitation of Rondinelli, yet crawling along she got to the end of it, and rapped at the house of Antonio. Certainly Randinelli was the most courageous and intrepid, at the sight of her, of those whom she had gone to; for asking who she was that was covered in that way, he was not terrified in beholding her though breathless, and with a weak low voice; but having recognized her by degrees, had her carried quickly into the house and rapped in warm clothes, and laid in a bed temperately warm. He did not flatter himself, however, that she would live, but used every means to put off that crisis which he saw impending. In this state of things it cannot be known which was greater, his joy after having wept her as dead, or his grief to see her expiring.—He sat motionless beside her, keeping the people of the house occupied in attending her; the warm but penetrating temperature of the bed, by degrees brought her to herself, so that, timid and bashful, she was able to recommend her honor and future fame to her former lover, if, indeed, there was any hope of her surviving. She related to him, in the best way she could, and mostly by signs what had happened. Meantime. the best cordials were not wanting, so that she had to protest, weeping, that in the person of Antonio, were combined the love, the compassion, the courage, which on that night, had forsaken her mother, her husband and her uncle.

As the conversation, hitherto difficult, and in an under voice, became by degrees somewhat more easy to her, she begged Antonio, that for every reason, he would go and close the tomb; and principally, that it might not be the means of making others, less fortunate than herself, fall or stumble. Already eggs, drink and nourishing broth, were prepared for her, and when he went to the church-yard, he provided other, though somewhat late restoratives. He made his mother lie down beside her for that night, and kept a maid servant to watch and attend her.

Four days had not passed when she announced that she was cured. And as it behoved her seriously to think of her future state, she at length resolved, and resolving, determined never to return to her husband; and if the worst should happen to become a nun, rather than cohabit with him, it being of no use to him to appeal to the tribunals, for this reason, that it appeared that death dissolves the band of matrimony; and, in fact, who would have ever put it out of the head of her relations, who all rejected her, that she had really died? and it appeared to herself a miraculous thing, that she again lived. In this state of things, her former husband, Agolanti, sold her clothes and ornaments as no longer useful, all which Rondinello bought to clothe her with. Meanwhile, having entered into a new marriage with him, under the hand of a notary, and her nearest relations, who were engaged in obtaining masses to be said for her soul, as it appeared to them she required, not knowing or not guessing the least of it, she went out on Sunday morning together with her new mother-in-law and a maid servant, Antonia following at a distance behind them, and all going to mass, she was recollected by some persons. She was also met by her mother, and all making a circle around her and interrogating her; her final answer was, that she being by the physicians, the ecclesiastics, and by all the bystanders, judged dead, and as such placed in the tomb; that she had after several hours, found herself alive, although treated and abhorred as dead; and that, having wonderfully made her way to the houses of her husband, her father, her uncle, she was received by none except Antonio, from whom the power of love took away all fear; and by receiving her, and succouring her with restoratives, had a great hand in her present resurrection. And certainly if it had not been for Antonia, that which had not really happened on the morning before, must have succeeded in that woeful night, when there was no less cause of dying than on the former. Finally, when she had returned from church and had dined, she was cited by the Vicar, by a messenger from the Bishop's palace. Francesco was there present, who could say nothing in contradiction of her recital; wherefore in the presence of her, of Francesco, and of Rondinelli, the sentences was not only, that she should remain the wife of Rondinelli, but that Agolanti should also restore to her her portion, which was done—for so it was that thro' the ignorance of hysterical affections, then existing in the faculty, Ginevra was believed really dead, and miraculously resuscitated.

CRUELTY OF A MOTHER.

At the London sessions, May 1, Johanna Hennesy was tried upon an indictment for deserting her child. According to the evidence, this unfeeling mother had laid her child upon the pavement in the night and left it; its cries were heard, and it was taken up and nursed by a lady living in the neighbourhood The recorder was so much affected in his address to the guilty woman, that he burst into tears, and was unable to proceed. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The prisoner in her defence alleged that poverty had compelled her to the course she pursued.

A clergyman, who was in the habit of preaching in different parts of the country, was not long since at an inn, where he observed a horse jockey trying to take in a simple gentleman, by imposing upon him a broken winded horse for a sound one. The Parson knew the bad character of the jockey, and taking the gentleman aside told him to be cautious of the person he was dealing with.—The gentleman finally declined the purchase, and the jockey, quite nettled observed—"Parson, I had much rather hear you *preach* than see you privately interfere in bargains between man and man, in this way."—"Well replied the parson, if you had been where you ought to have been, last Sunday, you might have heard me *preach*." "Where was that," inquired the jockey. "In the *State Prison*," returned the clergyman.

Boston Eve. Gaz.

An Irishman in America, once wrote to his father in Ireland thus:

"*Dear Father*—I wish you would come and settle in this place, for your business is much better here than it is where you are; besides, I dare say you would soon get to be a colonel, a justice of the peace, or a constable; for in this country they have mighty mean men to fill those offices.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

The progress of this curse of the wheat Country, has been extensive and alarming almost beyond example, in nearly the whole of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania.